FBIS-SOV-85-224
Wednesday
20 November 1985
Vol III No 224 Supp 012

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

REAGAN - GORBACHEV

SUMMIT

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 224 *20 Nov 85*

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Reportage on Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting 19 Nov

Gorbachev Arrives for Meeting

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 19 November in its "Vremya" newscast carries at 3-minute report on the 19 November talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva, reviewing the morning's events.

The announcer says that "the conversation continued in the afternoon." Gorbachev is shown arriving at the Fleur d'Eau, getting out of his car and smiling. Gorbachev is shown moving toward the building, as Reagan moves toward Gorbachev. Gorbachev smiles and makes a remark, taking off his hat as he moves up to shake Reagan's hand. Gorbachev is then shown gesturing and speaking to Reagan, both smiling. They turn and go up the steps to the building, Reagan one step ahead of Gorbachev with his hand on Gorbachev's elbow. Gorbachev replaces his hat. At the top of the steps they both turn around in response to calls from the press corps for photographs. Gorbachev raises his hand to wave. After a moment they turn and enter the building, followed by aides. The press gathered outside the building is then shown.

'Vremya' Report

LD192127 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Nov 85

[V. Zorin video report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan of the United States opened. Our special correspondents report from Geneva:

On this first day the conversations took place at the U.S. delegation's villa, Fleur d'Eau, situated in a suburb of the city. At 10 a.m. Geneva time Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev arrived at the villa. President Reagan met him at the entrance.

Then the leaders of the two states went to a room prepared for their conversation. Before it began, television and film crews were granted an opportunity to shoot a number of photographs, which will no doubt go all around the world today.

A considerable part of the first conversation between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and President Reagan took place in the presence of only interpreters.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified woman speaks in accented English, as video shows Reagan and Gorbachev seated in armchairs] [words indistinct] Mr Gorbachev, what are you going to talk about during this meeting?

[Reagan] [reply indistinct] [end recording]

Subsequently, Soviet and U.S. officials present here took part in the conversation.

[Begin recording] [Video shows U.S. and Soviet delegations standing around the negotiating table and indistinct voices are heard in English.] [A voice calls out in Russian] Mikhail Sergeyevich, how was the first (?meeting) and what are your impressions?

[Gorbachev] Work has started.

[Unidentified voice in Russian] Mr President, what is your first impression?

[Reagan, after question has been translated] We've started work. [Laughter is heard in the hall and unidentified voices say "thank you," in English] [end recording]

After lunch the conversations between the Soviet and U.S. leaders were continued. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev again arrived at the U.S. residence, where he was greeted by President Reagan beside his car.

During the conversation which took place, discussion of the important questions on the agenda of the Soviet-American summit meeting was continued.

Gorbachev Meets With U.S. Peace Delegation

Gorbachev Remarks

LD192048 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; B. Kalyagin video report from Geneva]

[Text] The summit meeting, which opened today, is arousing vast interest in the world. These days many political and public figures have come to Geneva from many countries of the planet in order to be witnesses to the historical event, to say their good wishes and parting words to participants in the talks. Among these are peace supporters from the United States. They wish to state here that far from everyone in the United States is interested in continuing the arms race. According to opinion polls the majority of Americans come out in favor of giving up the "star wars" plans, reducing nuclear missile systems, and improving relations with the USSR.

The anti-war mood of the U.S. people is a real political factor which the White House must take into account. The leaders of the U.S. peace supporters who had come to Geneva asked Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev for a meeting. Despite being very busy and having a heavy work schedule, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary found time to talk with the strugglers for peace from the United States. These emissaries represent dozens of public organizations with an overall membership of hundreds of thousands of people.

Speaking on behalf of the U.S. peace supporters, Jesse Jackson, former Democratic contender for the post of U.S. president, thanked Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev for the opportunity to meet him. He expressed the hope that the Geneva summit would be crowned with success and would help ensure that relations

between the USSR and the United States would be built on foundations of greater trust. Jackson brought a message from U.S. peace supporters to the leaders of the two great powers calling for the total cessation of all nuclear tests and the freezing of the Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals.

As is known, the USSR puts forward an analagous initiative.

Then Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev addressed the U.S. public representatives:

[Begin Gorbachev recording] All the peoples are expecting a lot from Geneva, from the meeting between the U.S. President and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. How is one to explain the role which is played by the United States and the USSR in the world today?

They are the most powerful powers and they have a vast economic potential, scientific-technical potential, trained personnel potential, and — there is no denying it — the most powerful military potential. It seems to me that, on the one hand, this indicates the role and place of these states in international relations. At the same time, I think — to no lesser extent and perhaps even to a greater extent — it also indicates the responsibility which is borne by these states and their political leaders.

It is with a feeling of understanding of this responsibility that I and my colleagues have come to Geneva in order to discuss questions in whose solution the Soviet and U.S. peoples and, I suppose, the peoples of Europe to no lesser extent and those of other continents of the world are vitally interested.

I wish to continue this thought about responsibility, especially the responsibility of the United States and the USSR and their leaders for the world situation and to say the following: I have already had occasion to say this, but I wish to repeat this because it is precisely this which provides the incentive for our foreign policy: We in the USSR, relying on a knowledge of the processes, the real processes which are now under way in science, technology, and economics have come to the firm conviction that a period has arrived when it is necessary to stop the arms race; for the further achievements of science, equipment, and technology are such that they can lead to new types of weapons, to qualitatively new types of weapons which are even more dangerous and which cannot be subject to controls. Moreover, this arms race could move into other spheres and then the problem of arms control would become very problematical and we could all be our own hostages. This is what is being attempted by certain circles.

We in the USSR are firmly convinced that a stop must be made. A stop must be made and questions of disarmament must be taken up. It is precisely this, and nothing else at all, which lies behind our proposals and our series of unilateral moratoria, including the moratorium on explosions in all spheres until 1 January, even peaceful ones. All explosions have ceased. We have made a number of other proposals, major and serious ones.

We have done this to show with real steps, to give real impetus for our partners throughout the world and first of all, for the United States; to invite them to meet us half way; and to look for a solution, while there is still time. Although, already now, all should know, already know, it is difficult to hold talks. If, however, all this unfolds, all that I am speaking about, spreads to new spheres, to new rounds of the arms race, I do not know how difficult it will be to start these talks then. For this reason, it is very important to start these conversations now. And what you are saying, expressing the view of broad circles of the U.S. public, namely, that you are interested in peace, in the preservation of peace, in averting war, this fully impresses our people, fully coincides with its view, and its view is precisely at the basis of our policy. This policy, these proposals, and the proposals ensuing from this policy of ours, we have brought to Geneva. And we shall insist that, in this case, we are pursuing the right policy and, further, we shall extend an invitation for it to be pursued jointly with the U.S. side. [end recording]

At the conclusion of the meeting, the U.S. public figures presented Comrade Gorbachev with a peace petition which was signed by 1.5 million Americans.

Additional Reportage

LD192342 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Tuesday was the first day of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. General Secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan met confidentially for about an hour and then the discussion was joined by accompanying officials. The two sides considered in general terms the state of Soviet-U.S. relations and some aspects of present day international politics. Before the talks, Mikhail Gorbachev answered journalists' questions saying that the Soviet side attached great importance to the Geneva meeting and knowing full well that the Soviet Union and the United States were interrelated. He said in their policies they could not ignore each others' interests or disregard the interests of other countries and peoples.

It was announced in Geneva that by mutual agreement both the U.S. and the Soviet side at their daily briefings will only disclose who had taken part in the talks and how long they lasted. The substance of the talks will be kept secret. The question of what and how much of the substance of the problems discussed is to be reported in the press will be decided by the leaders of both countries after their summit meeting.

In the second half of Tuesday, 19 November, General Secretary Gorbachev continued his talks with President Reagan. The final part of the discussion was conducted eye to eye. In the evening, General Secretary Gorbachev gave a dinner attended by President and Mrs Reagan and negotiators from both sides. Brief toasts were exchanged.

Earlier on Tuesday, Mikhail Gorbachev received a delegation of leaders of the largest antiwar organizations and movements of the United States at their request. The prominent U.S. public figures wished the Geneva meeting success and handed Mikhail Gorbachev a petition for peace signed by 1,500,000 people in the United States supporting a nuclear feeze and expressing the wish that the United States follow the Soviet example and suspend all nuclear tests. During their conversation, Mikhail Gorbachev said

that the wishes of the U.S. peace activists accorded with the hopes and aspirations of the Soviet people. The Soviet Union and the United States, he said, as the mightiest powers with tremendous economic and military potentials, bore special responsibility for the state of affairs in the world. Mikhail Gorbachev said the Soviet delegation had arrived in Geneva aware of this responsibility.

The Soviet Union, he said, is firmly convinced that the arms race must be stopped. Scientific and technological progress may lead to the appearance of qualitatively new types of weapons, still more dangerous and uncontrollable. It is necessary to stop and get down to disarmament problems. It is this that has dictated the Soviet proposals and the series of steps that the Soviet Union has made unilaterally, including its decision to suspend all nuclear explosions until 1 January 1986. The Soviet Union did that, said Mikhail Gorbachev, so as to give a practical impetus to the search for a solution. There is still time but it is already difficult to negotiate, and if the arms race enters into new spirals the question of arms control will become very problematic.

Mikhail Gorbachev said the Soviet delegation had come to Geneva with a mandate from the Soviet people to do its best to put an end to the nuclear arms race and ensure a turn for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and the international situation.

Meeting Participants

PM201234 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Reception of U.S. Peace Supporters"]

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev received on 19 November a delegation of heads of major antiwar movements and organizations of the United States at their request.

The prominent U.S. public figures — former presidential candidate Jesse Jackson, Executive Director of the National Nuclear Weapon Freeze Campaign Jane Gruenebaum, Executive Director of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy David Cortright, head of the Riverside Church Disarmament Centre Cora Vice, head of the movement Women for Meaningful Summit Justine Merritt and others — wished the Geneva summit a success and handed over a peace petition to Mikhail Gorbachev. The petition has been signed by 1.5 million people in the United States favoring a nuclear freeze, and urging the United States to follow the Soviet example and stop all nuclear tests.

During the conversation, Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that the wishes of the U.S. peace campaigners coincide with the aspirations and striving of the Soviet people. He stressed that the Soviet delegation arrived in Geneva with a mandate to do everything possible to achieve termination of the nuclear arms race and ensure a turn for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the international situation.

Gorbachev Hosts Dinner in Honor of Reagan

LD191818 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] [no dateline as received] The meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with U.S. President Ronald Reagan opened in Geneva on November 19.

First the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President had a face-to-face meeting. Then the meeting was held with the participation of:

From the Soviet side — Eduard Shevardnadze, Georgiy Korniyenko, Anatoliy Dobrynin, Aleksandr Yakovlev, Leonid Zamyatin and Andrey Aleksandrov;

From the American side — George Shultz, Donald Regan, Robert McFarlane, Arthur Hartman and Rozanne Ridgway.

The conversations between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan continued in the second half of the day. The concluding part of the conversation was held in private.

In the evening the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee gave a dinner in honor of the U.S. President. The dinner was attended by Ronald Reagan and his wife and the participants in the talks from both sides. There was an exchange of brief toasts.

On November 20 the talks will be continued at the residence of the Soviet delegation.

[signed] TASS

Zamyatin Reports on Geneva Talks, News Blackout

LD191813 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Special correspondent Vladimir Kondratyev report from Geneva]

[Text] The morning of 19 November was cold in Geneva, but the journalists at the U.S. residence were patiently waiting for the first reports on the meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States which has started here. Those who failed to get a pass to the Fleur d'Eau mansion watched the start of the talks on a large screen in the international press center. And immediately news of the event, which was so long awaited and which all over the world is linked with hopes for an improvement in the international atmosphere, was flashed to all corners of the world. Every statement, every word, literally every gesture of the participants in the meeting did not escape the attention of the correspondents. Following today's morning summit meeting, Comrade Zamyatin, head of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department spoke at a Soviet press briefing.

[Begin Zamyatin recording] The talks mainly dealt in general terms with the state of Soviet-U.S. relations and certain aspects of present world politics. When the President and general secre-

tary were speaking in the presence of correspondents, one of the correspondents posed a question to Mikhail Sergeyevich as to how he rated the meeting in Geneva. To this Mikhail Sergeyevich said that we attributed great significance to the meeting in Geneva, and we understand that the Soviet Union and the United States are interlinked and that we cannot disregard each other's interests and fail to take account in our policy of the interests of other countries and peoples.

While the leaders were conferring in private, talks were held in the conference hall between the two sides on how we should inform the press over the 2 days of what is happening at the meeting. It was agreed, first at the level of press secretaries, then by the U.S. secretary of state and by Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, with the subsequent approval of the heads of delegation, that we shall essentially not discuss at press briefings these days — neither side — what is being said in the talks. Such is the agreement of the two sides. And so we shall keep to this today and tomorrow. We are now at the initial stage, and this explains the fact that the two sides have only started discussing the questions, and agreed that in the meanwhile these talks should be held behind closed doors. [end recording]

Reagan-Gorbachev Talks Continue on 20 Nov

'Businesslike Atmosphere'

LD200752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Our special correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy reports from Geneva:

Today is the second day of the Soviet-U.S summit meeting. In accordance with a prior agreement Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and President Reagan of the United States will continue their talks at the Soviet mission in Geneva. Yesterday the leaders of the two countries held talks at the Villa Fleur d'Eau, where the U.S President has been residing for the duration of his stay in Switzerland. At the meeting's international press center the journalists have been informed that the talks have been taking place in a businesslike atmosphere.

Television Coverage

OW201039 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report over video;]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. summit talks continue today in Geneva. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan met here, at the residence of the Soviet delegation, at 1200 Moscow time [0900 GMT]. [video shows presidential limousine arriving, Reagan getting out and shaking hands with Gorbachev, the two chatting, posing for photographers on steps, then climbing steps. As Gorbachev and Reagan walk toward camera, with Chief of Staff Regan identifiable in the entourage behind them, they stop for questions]

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker, in Russian]: Good morning.

[Unidentified speaker, in english]: Good morning, good morning.

[Unidentified speaker, in English]: How's it going? Mr Reagan, how's the meeting going?

[Reagan]: We haven't started.

[Unidentified speaker, in English]: Then how did it go yesterday?

[Reagan] Fine.

[Unidentified speaker in English]: Are you getting along?

[Report continues with shots of the entourage entering the building, and Reagan and Gorbachev seated in armchairs]

[Gorbachev, replying to a question]: Everything is being discussed in a lively manner. [end recording]

Dialogue between the two countries' leaders is continuing.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev]: Of that you may be certain.

[Unidentified speaker, in English]: But friendly?

[Gorbachev, after waiting for translation]: In a spirit of candor, in a businesslike way, and, I think, with a sense of responsibility.

[Unidentified speaker, in English]: General secretary, do you expect to come to the United States? [voices indistinct]".

Gorbachev: Talks 'Constructive'

LD201137 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] The second part of the Soviet-U.S. summit started in Geneva today. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, welcomed U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the building of the Soviet diplomatic mission before 1000. Both statesmen shook hands at the staircase, then walked up the stairs and smiled to photographers and television cameras. In a brief conversation with journalists which followed inside the building, they refused to give any details about their talks so far. Mikhail Gorbachev called them open, serious and, constructive.

It is expected that the two representatives will be joined later by members of their entourages. The afternoon talks, according to the program, are to start in the building of the Soviet mission at 1430. A reception hosted in honor of both statesmen by Swiss President Kurt Furgler is to take place at La Gandoie Castle at 1900. After that a festive dinner is to follow, given by Ronald Reagan in honor of Mikhail Gorbachev at the Maison de Saussure.

Zamyatin Comments on Progress, Notes 'First Step'
AU201347 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Geneva, Nov 20 (AFP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev had a third tete-a-tete here today, starting the second day of their now highly personalised summit, the White House indicated.

Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin said today's talks covered "the great international problems and certain questions of Soviet-American relations."

At their centre, he added, was "the key question of war and peace, the limitation of the arms race."

He refused further details, adding that for his own part he greatly wanted a compromise. "There are obviously disagreements between Washington and Moscow, but that does not mean the two parties are not trying to overcome them."

So many differences could not be settled in two days, Mr. Zamyatin said, but the summit had been a "first step."

He did not respond specifically to questions about rumours that Moscow had dropped insistence that Washington drop its "star wars" space-defense project.

Gorbachev Requests Time on Swiss Television
AU200946 Paris AFP in English 0931 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, Nov 20 (AFP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev today resumed their superpower summit with their second private meeting.

Mr. Reagan arrived at he Soviet mission here just before 10:00 (0900 GMT). Their meeting was scheduled to last 15 minutes. A meeting yesterday which had been scheduled to last 15 minutes continued for nearly two hours.

Because of the news blackout, the topic of their talks nor how they were progressing, was not known.

It was also not known if the summit, which is due to finish today, will be extended to tomorrow.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for French-language Swiss television said that the Soviet side had requested time to broadcast a statement by Mr. Gorbachev tomorrow morning, but it was not known if this would be a press conference or a declaration.

Mr. Gorbachev told reporters after his short session today with Mr. Reagan, before going into the plenary talks expected to focus on regional conflicts, that their conversation had taken place in a "frank, businesslike, and I think, responsible way".

He added that the talks with Mr. Reagan were "lively".

Mr. Reagan, asked for more details, said the two had agreed that "we won't be doing any reporting."

Asked about their tete-a-tete yesterday, Mr. Reagan said it had been "fine".

Request Approved
AU201020 Paris AFP in English 1016 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Geneva, Nov 20 (AFP) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is to give a press conference on Swiss television at 10 a.m. (0900 GMT) tomorrow, at the end of his summit here with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

An official of the French-language television said earlier that he did not know what form Mr. Gorbachev's television appearance would take, but Soviet sources indicated that the Soviet leader would in fact hold a press conference.

[Paris AFP in English at 1242 GMT, in a Geneva-datelined item, reports: "Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will hold a press conference tomorrow morning at the end of his first summit talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Soviet Government spokesman Leonid Zamyatin confirmed here today."]

Possibility of Additional Meeting on 21 Nov
LD191601 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Krzysztof Wojna report from Geneva]

[Text] The CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan began their historic meeting 2 hours ago. We do not yet have any information concerning the proceedings of the first session, which should be coming to an end just now.

In an hour Leonid Zamyatin will meet with correspondents, and no doubt we will learn then how the Soviet side assesses this session.

At 1430 the two leaders will again hold a 2-hour meeting. Today Ronald Reagan is the host: At exactly 1000 he greeted Mikhail Gorbachev at the entrance of the historic villa on the grounds of Fleur d'Eau, near Geneva. Later, both leaders posed inside for a moment for photographers and television crew.

The talks began with a face-to-face meeting in one of the side rooms adjoining the main hall in which those accompanying Gorbachev and Reagan waited, among them the diplomatic heads of both states.

How is this being assessed? On the one hand, everyone clearly sees that there are differences that divide the Soviet Union and the United States. On the other hand, everyone is hoping that since in spite of everything the summit meeting has come about, it cannot end with nothing to show for it. Of course the most important matter is that of space wars. Without the United States turning back from that path, there is no question of halting the arms race. On the other hand, it is known that both leaders will be talking about many other problems. If it turns out to be impossible to achieve a breakthrough in the arms area, can one

count on there being some sort of agreement possible that could, for example, help in defusing tensions in various regions of the globe? If such an enormous crowd of journalists has turned up in Geneva — almost 4,000 of them — it is not only because all of them are interested, to the same extent, in the chance of breaking off the arms race. When one speaks, for example, with the Arab correspondents, they do not hide the fact that for them, the summit is a great chance for Soviet-U.S. cooperation, without which any sort of long-lasting solution to the Middle East conflict seems to be very problematic.

One can also ask oneself whether, if both leaders were to leave without any agreement on future cooperation in arms control, they would, at the same time, be able to improve bilateral relations to the extent that further dialogue would be possible.

These are questions to which there are no answers; this does not mean, however, that one should be pessimistic. Behind-the-scenes rumors say that an extra meeting might come about on Thursday morning [21 November], which would mean that a joint statement or communique is being considered — that is, that there are areas in which agreement is possible. But what is most important, one must remember, is the arms issue. In this regard, unfortunately, the United States is taking a remarkably inflexible stance, not wishing to tie their hands with agreements which could interfere in their implementation of military programs.

Leaders' Wives Meet in Red Cross Museum

LD201035 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, November 20 TASS — The humane aims of the International Red Cross (IRC) movement, which started more than 125 years ago on the initiative of Geneva resident Henri Dunant, have since won broad support across the world. A ceremony took place here today, at which ground was broken for the building of an IRC museum called upon to show the history of this movement from its conception to these days. An active part in shaping the exhibitions to be mounted at the museum is being taken by the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Society.

Raisa Gorbacheva and Nancy Reagan were honorary guests at the ceremony.

A capsule with a message in Russian, English and French, which was signed by Raisa Gorbacheva, Nancy Reagan and Ursula Furgler, wife of the president of the Swiss Confederation, was put into the cornerstone of the IRC museum in Geneva.

Aeroflot Office Closed Until Summit Conclusion

AU191739 Paris AFP in English 1732 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Geneva, Nov 19 (AFP) — The Soviet airline Aeroflot closed down its offices here today until the end of the superpower summit after about 20 Jewish militants occupied the building to press for free emigration rights for Soviet Jews. Police here ejected the militants a few hours after they moved into the airline's offices and Aeroflot later put up a notice on the front door saying the offices would remain closed until Saturday.

The state airline, which called in the police, operates three flights a week between Switzerland and Moscow.

Five people — three U.S. citizens, a Canadian and an Israeli — were taken by police for identity checks.

Meanwhile, Avital Shcharanskiy, wife of Anatoly Shcharanskiy, a Soviet Jew imprisoned in the Soviet Union since 1977, reportedly managed to get a letter to Mr. Gorbachev's wife, Raisa, asking her to intervene "as a wife".

In the hope of gaining a response, Mrs. Shcharanskiy intends to go tomorrow to the Soviet mission, where the two leaders will be meeting.

Correspondents' Impressions of Summit Tone

PM201201 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Nov 85 pp 1, 9

[Special correspondents F. Burlatskiy, Yu. Izyumov, and A. Frenkin report from Geneva: "Days of Hope"]

[Text] The event so anticipated by all who value justice and peace on earth, the event so feared by the supporters of confrontation — the event has taken place. At 1005 hours on 19 November in the blue room of the Villa Fleur d'Eau on the outskirts of Geneva, the talks began between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan. The first 10 minutes were given over to photographs by representatives of the press. Answering one correspondent's question M.S. Gorbachev said: "We attach great significance to this meeting and we understand that the USSR and the United States are interconnected. We cannot disregard each other's interests or fail to take account, in our policy, of the interests of other countries and peoples." On hearing the translation, the U.S. President replied: "I agree."

Face-to-face talks then took place between the two countries' leaders for just over an hour, after which members of the two delegations joined them.

After the end of the first session M.S. Gorbachev received representatives of various U.S. groups and movements for peace and disarmament in the Soviet mission. A warm conversation took place in the course of which the well-known U.S. politician Jesse Jackson handed over a petition with 1.5 million signatures in support of efforts aimed at strengthening universal peace.

At 1430 hours a second 2-hour meeting began. The two sides agreed that the content of the conversations between the two powers' leaders will not yet be publicized in the press.

What happened in Geneva on the eve of the meeting? Intensive preparations for the meeting were under way. Geneva received thousands of press representatives from all over the world. The city greeted them with a crimson mantle of oaks and plane trees sprinkled with the first flakes of an uncertain, damp snow.

Geneva is proud of the honor accorded to it. The city of Rousseau and Voltaire, the city where Lenin lived and where 180 international organizations and 120 diplomatic missions are now located is traditionally hospitable.

It is not easy to sum up the first impressions.

The positions of the U.S. journalists who have come here are often diametrically opposed. Not to mention the various differences among representatives of other Western countries. The range of predictions varies between "cool" and "warm": Practically none of our opponents believe either in complete success or in complete failure. But the majority of them are still inclined toward pessimism rather than optimism. This is explained by the uncompromising attitude displayed by the U.S. President in a television interview for West European journalists on SDI questions, and also by the emphasis on questions of regional conflicts to the detriment of talks on ending the arms race, substantially reducing nuclear arsenals, and renouncing the militarization of space. The same motifs can be traced in G. Shultz' television interview.

True, there are also encouraging facts. The U.S. press attaches great significance, for instance, to the fact that Reagan did not take the "hawk among hawks" — Defense Secretary Weinberger — to Geneva.

We representatives of the socialist countries' press are perhaps more optimistically inclined. This optimism is not founded on illusions. Perhaps we feel more strongly than others the negativism of the U.S. stance on many questions concerning the forthcoming talks. But we are also well aware of something else: M.S. Gorbachev has come to Geneva with a detailed program for arms limitation and the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations which could form the basis of an agreement. Our well-thought out, considered proposals and initiatives cannot be shrugged aside. Particularly in a face-to-face conversation, when one political will comes into direct contact with another political will. Much is being said about this in the press here. This is what the newspaper *DER BUND* writes: "With several contradictory proposals on arms reduction on the threshold of the Geneva meeting, President Reagan confirmed that concrete issues are not his strong point. He much prefers to appeal to his listeners' feelings... In Geneva he is facing a Kremlin leader who, in such a short time, has demonstrated very convincingly the soundness of his position."

There are already clear indications that the Geneva meeting will, as a minimum, lay the foundations for the necessary, though long and difficult, process of improving the international climate. But after all, the path to detente in its time was also long and also difficult. It is necessary to be patient in anticipating results. It is still too soon to say where and how this will find its concrete embodiment; but very many people are convinced that the expectations of changes for the better after the Geneva meeting will not be disappointed. Our mission is receiving a vast number of letters addressed to M.S. Gorbachev from all sorts of people, wishing him success at the talks.

Reporting M.S. Gorbachev's remarks at the meeting with a delegation from the Congress of Nobel Prize Winners, the influential Swiss newspaper *NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG* cites his words: "We are going there for serious, productive work and, In must say, not empty-handed." The proposals on a system of peaceful cooperation in space are stressed. The newspaper draws attention to the fact that the Soviet side's approach to the Geneva meeting is open and honest, and that it is marked by full awareness of the responsibility which rests with the great powers.

"The peoples of the whole world are watching the U.S.-USSR summit meeting with hope... Unless an end is put to the madness of the arms race now, the danger of war will increase," *STERN* (FRG) writes. West German observers describe the "star wars" plans as utopian hopes of being invincible, a "Maginot line" projected into space.

Along with the prevention of the militarization of space, the theme of nuclear arms reduction has come to the fore. For all mankind this is a vital question, a question of life and death. Of course, other less important, but still major, problems will also have their place at the talks — for instance, the development of Soviet-U.S. cooperation in various spheres and the improvement of the machinery for the settlement of regional conflicts. The Soviet Union wants to conduct the meeting in a businesslike way, to display restraint so as not to exacerbate the situation now. People cannot help comparing this approach with the one that is conveyed to us here by all the mass media from across the ocean. President Reagan, in his recent speeches and interviews, has repeatedly voiced U.S. complaints against us. The impression is created that such statements pursue the goal of placing the blame on the USSR in the event that agreement cannot be reached on the most important questions of arms limitation.

But the President must know that many aspects of U.S. policy give rise to angry protests and indignation among Soviet people. There is the constant interference in other states' internal affairs, the suppression of national liberation movements, the undeclared wars being waged against the peoples of Afghanistan and Nicaragua. There is the installing of the most reactionary regimes and the support for them. There is terrorism placed on a state footing, which was recently demonstrated again in the seizure of the Egyptian plane and the kidnapping of Soviet diplomat Yurchenko. The list could, of course, be extended. But what is more important now is constructive dialogue about how, by joint efforts, to find ways of resolving the key problems of concern to the peoples. Do people in Washington understand that?

U.S. journalists say that Reagan has never before prepared so seriously for a meeting with another statesman. He has consulted with Brzezinski, Nixon, and many others counted as "experts" on the USSR. He has watched videotapes of M.S. Gorbachev's speeches and several Soviet movies, including "Moscow Distrusts Tears." They prepared 25 briefings for him on the Soviet Union. Rehearsals for the forthcoming talks were also held. But it was decided to exclude questions of missile armaments from the preparations: too complicated to grasp. Advisers explained to the President that he lost his first television election duel with W. Mondale because he was overloaded with information, which, they say, is the most dangerous thing for him.

Of course, it is no bad thing in itself that the U.S. Administration is concerned about improving its reputation in the world. But this

needs not words, but real deeds, serious proposals aimed at achieving a real improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations and indicating readiness for cooperation in the quest for a more tranquil and stable world.

Just before the U.S. President flew to Geneva, a reporter for Switzerland's *BASLER ZEITUNG* reported from Washington that Reagan had just brought all expectations down to rock bottom by using his address to the U.S. people to talk about exchanging students and about the Bolshoy ballet, while keeping quiet about SDI: "Yet, it is a question of how to prevent the annihilation of mankind, how to survive. And we cannot remain in the role of unconcerned observers!..."

It appears that the Swiss authorities have done everything in their power to ensure order and tranquil conditions in Geneva for the work of the meeting participants. It is reported that they are planning to ban all rallies and demonstrations in the city. Perhaps they remembered that in Madrid the arrival of the U.S. President was greeted by 500,000 demonstrators protesting U.S. policy? The seriousness with which the large Swiss Army and police forces mustered here are mounting their guard, the fact that tank units have been brought into the city and the Air Force is in readiness to further guarantee that order is ensured — all this is also an element in this small country's sense of responsibility for its lofty mission.

All the hotel rooms have long been booked in Geneva, which is now the center of attraction for the political interests of the whole world. Some 4,000 journalists alone have come, among them Reagan's son, who is representing *PLAYBOY* magazine here.

Who has taken the remaining 10,000 of the 14,000 places in Geneva's hotels — prominent representatives of the business world and major political parties and organizations. "At such a time we need to be here in Geneva to take the pulse of the international situation in the world," one of them explained to us. "Up-to-the-minute information and analysis is more important to us than to you journalists. It is a question of everyone's future."

The vast international press center was seething a week before the meeting itself began. Journalists from more than 50 countries and reporters from 42 television channels display great interest in the group of Soviet experts who are here. Colonel General Chervov and Academicians Arbatov, Velikhov, Sagdeyev, and Primakov have spoken on topical problems of the limitation of the arms race, in particular the nonmilitarization of space. A press conference was held on the problems of "human rights" in the modern world and their relationship with the forthcoming talks. There have also been other meetings in Geneva. Hundreds of journalists from leading U.S. and West European television and radio companies and newspapers have come to the press conferences.

The debates turned into an acute clash between the two views of the opposing social systems. Nor, of course, was there any lack of smart individuals from anti-Soviet and Zionist organizations, with their well-paid zeal. As always, there was a great deal of noise, but the decent public reacted to them in the way they deserve. The opponents could not refute the obvious fact that the socialist system is resolving the problems of social equality in practice, and that is absolutely beyond bourgeois society. At the same time, as usual, they tried to impose their own models, their own interpretation of the problems of freedom of the individual, ignoring numerous instances of the violation of the rule of law in their own countries. But nearly all our opponents agreed on one point: The "human rights" problem should not be an obstacle to serious talks or agreement on disarmament questions, which concern the main right of all mankind — the right to life.

R. Reagan told representatives of the press the other day that the United States does not set itself the goal of changing the Soviet political system, just as the USSR cannot set itself the goal of changing the U.S. system. That is precisely the principle which we have long been putting forward as an important prerequisite for peaceful coexistence. Let us hope that the President's statement will find practical embodiment in the ending of the hypocritical campaigns "in defense of human rights" in the socialist countries.

As we were completing our report, an interesting piece of information came in from the United States. Following an appeal by churchmen, candles will be lit in U.S. homes from the evening of 19 November to the morning of 20 November as a token of anticipation of fruitful results from the Geneva talks. Will this flickering light reach the U.S. President; will Reagan take the step his compatriots expect in order to ensure that the meeting does not disappoint the hopes of people throught the globe? We will soon know the answer to that question.

Lomeyko Interviewed on Soviet Summit Hopes

PM191435 London MORNING STAR in English 19 Nov 85 p 2

["A Mutual Interest in Solving the Arms Race is the Key" — *MORNING STAR headline; first paragraph is editorial introduction*]

[Text] Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs press department, who is accompanying Mikhail Gorbachev to Geneva, talks to *STAR* Moscow correspondent Kate Clark about his country's proposals and hopes for peace as the summit opens.

The moment the world has been waiting for has arrived. The fate of humanity could well be decided at the summit meeting opening in Geneva today. Either agreement is reached on a freeze and a ban on space weapons — or the arms race spirals relentlessly upwards, bringing us all nearer to nuclear doom.

"The fact is that the danger of nuclear war is increasing, because the arms race is continuing," Vladimir Lomeyko told me last week. Mr Lomeyko, a tall bespectacled man with a high forehead and slightly greying hair, is well known to foreign correspondents in Moscow as the official government spokesman at key press conferences.

"Policies and concepts of strength continue to be applied, and this pushes all of us towards the nuclear abyss," he warned. "Soviet proposals are intended to put a stop to this process.

"For this, there must firstly be a freeze on nuclear potentials, and then an attempt to reduce them to as low a level as possible on the basis of parity.

"And we have to prevent new channels of the arms race from being opened up. That means in the first place, not allowing the militarisation of space.

"If we managed to get progress in this direction, to get concrete results in the approaches to solving these problems in Geneva, this would undoubtedly be a step forward.

"We are not going to Geneva just to get acquainted, or just to have a general look at the problem," Mr Lomeyko emphasised. When you hear him speak at Foreign Ministry press conferences, you get the impression of a person who doesn't suffer fools gladly.

Almost always speaking off-the-cuff, he handles press conferences with an aplomb born of extensive knowledge, experience and conviction.

"We want to find approaches to ways of solving the problems — of course they can't all be solved during the meeting — but it's very important that there should be mutual interest in their solution, and that both sides should try to solve the most vitally important problems which affect not only our two countries but the whole of mankind."

In this aim, Mr Lomeyko said, the Soviet leadership and the whole of the Soviet population were united. But the same could not be said of the United States.

There, he said alongside proponents of agreements with the Soviet Union, there were staunch opponents of any agreements, who are determined to continue operating from positions of strength and superiority.

Mr Lomeyko cited the anti-Communist Heritage Foundation's latest "recommendations" to the U.S. President, which boil down to demands that the American side should not agree to any concessions or compromises at the summit.

"The essence of the Heritage Foundation lecture is — if the Soviet Union doesn't do this or that, then there can't be any talk with the Soviet Union," Mr Lomeyko explained. " This talking-from-strength position was pointless in dealings with the Soviet Union," he added.

It was unconstructive, he said, and consequently was not even in the interests of the Americans themselves.

"Which line will predominate at Geneva, only the meeting itself will tell. And what is no less important, the subsequent stage: whether the agreements, if any are reached, will be put into effect."

What was his government's reaction to the latest U.S. proposal, I asked. They were in response to the radical Soviet proposals Mikhail Gorbachev had made in Paris, he said.

"They were being studied at the Geneva negotiations and would probably come up at the summit, so it might be premature to give a definite reply on them," Mr Lomeyko said.

"But I would just say that it's noteworthy that the Soviet proposals — on 50 percent cut in nuclear weapons capable of reaching each other's territory — were at first called "interesting' in the U.S. were later classified as "unacceptable' and "disadvantageous for the U.S.' etc.

"President Reagan's adviser Paul Nitze, for instance, gave journalists a whole number of reasons, and produced all sorts of manipulated figures," he added.

"It seems to me quite improper," Mr Lomeyko continued, "when Soviet land-based inter-continental ballistic missiles are called 'destabilising' and 'the most dangerous,' and yet U.S. sea-based cruise missiles are not supposed to be taken into consideration because they are difficult or impossible to check.

Strange Psychology

"This is not an objective approach to reality," Mr Lomeyko stressed. "For people, it doesn't make much difference which missile is responsible for their death.

"So to call one missile dangerous and another less dangerous — that in itself is a strange psychology. There are no good missiles and bad missiles.

"All missiles are bad. The point is though, who starts the production of these bad missiles?"

The Soviet Union, Mr Lomeyko stressed, has never, not once, originated any new type of weapons of mass destruction. "We are against such weapons, and have many times proposed agreements to prevent the creation of new kinds of weapons.

"Now here there is a real chance: not to see whose missiles are better or worse, but to agree not to make any — for there are enough of these barbarous weapons to destroy the earth and humanity many times over," he added forcefully.

Mr Lomeyko paused a moment. An extremely able and impressive speaker, he has all the facts at his fingertips. His slightly sardonic sense of humour in answer press conference questions belies a more kindly manner which comes to the fore in a personal conversation.

'At present there is approximate parity between the two sides. Talk about the Soviet Union having outstripped the U.S., or that the Soviet Union has long since created some weapons America hasn't got — this is sheer bluff," he emphasised.

"Even the U.S. Chiefs of Staff in a recent talk to President Reagan stated that there is parity. If they admit as much, what more proof is needed?

"Yet American Administration officials keep stubbornly repeating that the Soviet Union has a threefold, now a sevenfold superiority over them.

"They produce absurd figures, absurd because they don't include all categories of weapons... there is this sort of juggling with figures.

"But it is generally accepted that there is parity, and this parity gives us the unique possibility for a freeze, and then reduction on the basis of equality.

"This is our philosophy, our approach to solving the problem," Mr Lomeyko said. "And at the same time to prevent new channels of the arms race being opened up.

"This is why we consider exceptionally dangerous, and not only for the Soviet Union, but for the whole world, the plans for first-strike space weapons which hide behind the innocuous formula of the Strategic Defence Initiative ('star wars').

"You see, so far the philosophical, political approach to solving the problems of the arms race is inadequate.

"We are proposing, first a freeze, then to reduce levels on the basis of equality. But our American partners propose reducing some things in certain cases, and in other cases to create new weapons, which would give rise to a new situation in the balance of forces. "All this makes the problem more difficult to solve instead of easier. [quotation marks as published]

"And at the same time they assert that SDI does not contradict the ABM treaty, although SDI directly contradicts Article Five of this treaty, which prohibits the creation, elaboration, testing and deployment of new weapons with space-based elements, which is what this new programme is."

The problem has to be looked at as a whole, not in parts, Mr Lomeyko insisted.

"If they start tossing figures around like tomahawks, all you can do is run away from them, like a third-rate cowboy film!

"What we need is a serious approach. This means respecting each other's equality and thinking of the other side's security as you would your own.

"Because we are all roped together in this, like mountaineers: If one falls, he's going to pull the other with him..."

In Britain many in the peace movement continue to blame both sides equally for the arms race. The recent CND [Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament] demonstration, for instance, delivered letters both to the U.S. and Soviet embassies calling for an end to the arms race.

I asked Vladimir Lomeyko what he thought of the so-called "super-power theory."

There are organisations in the world which turn to the Soviet Union and the United States with demands for an end to the arms race," Mr Lomeyko explained. "In some cases this is done quite sincerely and naturally, whereas in other cases the attempt is to put us both in the same bag, the Soviet Union and the U.S."

"I want to say this: The Soviet Union has always been and is now against the arms race. This is why we make proposals which are intended to suffocate this snake-like spiral which is reaching higher and higher."

Vladimir Lomeyko's tone was earnest as he leant forward in his chair: "When people try to blame us as well as the U.S. for being responsible for the arms race, I don't agree with them, not because I'm a Soviet citizen and bound out of patriotism to stick up for my country.

"No, I don't agree because, in the first place, the whole essence of our policy differs from that which directs American policy," he said.

"First because in the Soviet Union there is no social group or stratum of the population which has a vested interest in producing new weapons.

"There is no group that gets any personal gain out of arms manufacture, either in the form of authority, or consolidation of personal capital, or influence in the country or in the world," Mr Lomeyko stressed.

Colossal Profits

"So to put us in the same bag as the U.S. is simply unrealistic. But what is the basis for SDI? The big U.S. aerospace monopolies look on it as a long-term programme for stoking up the arms race for themselves.

"If SDI is carried out, they will manufacture new types of weapons and receive colossal profits out of it."

"But in the Soviet Union there are no factories that belong to any individuals, who could get personally richer or who could strengthen their prestige or influence by making new weapons.

"We are unfortunately obliged to do this because we have to maintain parity.

"We learnt by our bitter experience of 1941, and no Soviet person will ever allow anyone in the world to think that the Soviet Union is weak and therefore can be attacked, as Hitler did," Mr Lomeyko spoke strongly.

"Of course he was proved wrong, but the high price of that mistake is still in the memory of each of us," he said quitely.

Vladimir Lomeyko himself was a child in the Leningrad siege during the war and lost many of his close relatives.

"Another reason why it is wrong to put us in the same bag as the U.S. is that the Soviet Union has taken a whole range of unilateral steps:

"We have declared that we will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. America has not made any such commitment.

"We introduced a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles. The U.S. continues deploying theirs.

"We have proposed a ban on producing new kinds of weapons. America has rejected our proposal.

"We introduced a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. The aamericans are carrying on testing.

"So how can both sides be held equally to blame?" Vladimir Lomeyko said with a hint of exasperation. "Saying this is ignoring reality.

"Why do they do this? Well, I understand that for some people in the West such a position is a comfortable one, because then they can't be accused of being sympathetic to the Soviet Union."

"But you know, defamation of this kind — this is also a political method. When a person doesn't get the chance to understand or express a favourable opinion on the Soviet proposals because before they have even heard his arguments, others are already shouting: 'Oh well, he supports the Soviet proposals, that means he's on Moscow's side.'

"This primitivism is a method of defamation," Mr Lomeyko said firmly, "to deter people from making their own comparisons.

"I know of many proposals from CND, the Greens — to the effect that the Soviet Union should set an example, to show others ...well, what is the Soviet Union doing if not that?

"All the unilateral steps I have just mentioned — there you have the good example, there you have the attempt to take the first step in the hope that others will follow.

"But the Soviet Union cannot go on disarmaing unilaterally for ever," the Soviet spokesman said. "For the precise reason that plans like Dropshop have existed, and we have no guarantee that similar plans do not still exist, plans for attacking the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Union has never had, nor has any such plans for attacking the USA.

"So we don't need to be taught by those who perhaps have not yet themselves gained an understanding of historical realities."

Time was running out. Vladimir Lomeyko is a very busy person with a heavy schedule. Other people were waiting outside to see him. But he generously squeezed in a few more minutes to answer my question about the Soviet proposal on separate talks with the British Government on its nuclear weapons.

"Unfortunately we received a negative reply. Of course, it's up to every government to reply to any proposal as they see fit. But there has to be logic in it anyway," Mr Lomeyko said.

"British nuclear forces do exist and they don't exist in a vacuum. Even according to NATO plans, they have a quite specific whereabouts, and it has been seen in exercises, it has appeared in the press that many of those forces are directed against the Soviet Union.

"We are forced to take them into account in the overall balance. To us this is logical. To talk of them being relatively small and so on — this is not really serious.

"Because you can't, on the one hand, say you need these forces to protect your sovereignty and, on the other hand, say that they are only small and therefore don't need to be taken into account.

"It's not logical. Each missile if used would mean the destruction of many populated areas, and death for tens of thousands of people.

"Seen against this dreadful fact, it cannot be said that they are insignificant or small.

"The problem is there: it is not a simple matter to solve it. But we have offered to discuss it.

"If Britian is not yet willing to discuss it, well that's her sovereign right, but the problem doesn't go away. It still remains on the agenda."

Space Arms Termed 'Cardinal Issue' at Talks

LD191619 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 19 Nov 85

["One of Chief Obstacles at Geneva" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 19 TASS — By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

The world public is looking forward to the results of the discussion of cardinal problems at the Soviet-American summit in Geneva. The solution of these problems determine the termination of the arms race, elimination of the nuclear war threat and consolidation of universal peace.

The question of whether strike weapons will be put in outer space is particularly acute now. How this question will be solved will determine world development for many years ahead. The emergence of such weapons in near-earth space would inevitably undermine stability, open new channels for an unrestricted race of armaments, above all strategic ones.

The USSR's stance on the cardinal issue remains clear and consistent: It is necessary to shut the door leading to the weapon deployment in outer space.

The United States sticks to a different position. Officials who arrived in Geneva with the American President reiterate that Washington will go ahead with work on the "Strategic Defense Initiative." And these are not merely words, for the pace of the work is accelerating in the United States. In fiscal 1985 alone, the Pentagon placed about a thousand "star wars" programme-related contacts with more than 260 firms and laboratories. The point at issue at present is the development of a comprehensive seven-tiered anti-missile defence system comprising, along with ground-based facilities, thousands of armed satellites.

Various types of laser weaponry are being developed and tested on a broad scale. The firm Rockwell International, fulfilling a Pentagon order, devised a high-energy laser, Sigma Tau, the firm TRW — Alpha and Miracl lasers. The Miracl laser weapons have already been field-tested. X-ray lasers powered by a nuclear explosion are being designed at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

According to *THE LOS ANGELES TIMES* newspaper, the programme of developing laser weapons, carried out at the laboratory, is expanding rapidly and is financed generously by the U.S. Department of Energy. A nuclear blast, a part of the testing of laser weapons, is to be set off at the Nevada proving ground in December this year. The test, code-named Goldstone, will follow the "cottage" nuclear explosion conducted in March this year.

Particle beam weapons (specifically, the White Horse device), and electromagnetic rail guns are also intended for future "star wars" contemplated by the Pentagon. The U.S. Defence Department does not overlook the area of "classical" anti-missile systems either. The firm Lockheed, for instance, won an order for developing a new generation of anti-missiles designed to be launched from ground and intercept warheads at their terminal phase.

These facts show that the machine of developing strike space armaments is gaining full speed. Moreover, cirtain circles in the United States strive to convince the public that it is necessary to continue the acceleration of its peace-endangering movement. A report on key issues of American security: Anti-Satellite Armaments and U.S. Military Policy in Outer Space, drawn up by a commission headed by Brent Scowcroft, a former presidential national security adviser, claims that the militarization of space has already been started and it is impossible to stop it. In this connection the report stresses the "need" for large-scale work on developing and putting into near-earth orbits strike space weapons which should not be subjected to any restrictions.

The developments give rise to serious concern in the United States itself. It is already clear, former U.S. chief SALT-I negotiator Gerard Smith told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that not only the actual deployment of anti-missile systems, but even their development will influence the arms control process. The strategic defence programme has become a chief obstacle in the way of reducing offensive armaments. It threatens not only the previous, but also the future agreements and treaties.

The "star wars" programme threatens primarily the 1972 treaty limiting anti-missile defence systems. They in Washington bluntly declare: When the time of deploying a partially space-based anti-missile defence system comes, the U.S. will not allow the 1972 treaty to stand in the way.

General James Abrahamson, who is in charge of the "star wars" programme, frankly admitted at closed hearings in a Senate subcommittee that the tests of anti-missile defence components, planned for the coming years, will demand some modifictions of the treaty. The general's explanations make it clear that what the Pentagon means by the "modification" is an actual renunciation of the treaty which is of exceptional importance for the process of limiting and reducing armaments.

THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, quoting Gen. Abrahamson, ironically recalled the assurances which highly placed American Administration officials like to give by claiming that the "Strategic Defence Initiative" will not violate ABM treaty provisions.

Insisting on the implementation of the "star wars" programme means to lose a chance of attaining greater international stability and diminishing the risk of nuclear war. Losing the chance for the benefit of "unrealizable dreams" — which the "star wars" are — would mean jeopardizing the security of peoples, including the security of the U.S. population, declare sober-minded public and political figures worldwide.

Biryukov on Summit, 'Notorious' Weinberger Letter

OW191355 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1124 GMT 19 Nov 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] Hello, comrades: The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting opened today at 1200 Moscow time. One can be quite certain in saying that the whole world has anxiously awaited this day.

Articles and commentaries devoted to the meeting of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with U.S. President Ronald Reagan have more than once quoted Comrade Gorbachev's words, which clearly and precisely define our country's position at the meeting. We propose very simple and clear things, stated Comrade Gorbachev: to reduce by one-half the corresponding nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States; to tightly close the door leading to the deployment of weapons in space; and to stop and turn back the build-up of nuclear missiles in Europe.

So the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, the first in the last 6 years, has begun. Talks and negotiations are today being held in a small country mansion, Fleur d'Eau. This mansion is located in a park on the banks of Lake Geneva. Talks will continue tomorrow at the Soviet mission.

World press commentaries devoted to the meeting in Geneva have repeatedly pointed out the existence of doubts and differences in the U.S. camp regarding the tasks of the current meeting. For instance, the London newspaper *THE OBSERVER* notes that the President was unable to unify his own allies, and internal disagreements between them led to Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary and one of Reagan's closest political allies, being left at home despite his persistent requests to be included among the persons headed for Geneva.

In this regard I would like to recall that on the eve of the meeting, Weinberger, as if summarizing the position of the extreme rightist circles, sent a secret letter to the President. You probably already know that it somehow ended up on the pages of *THE NEW YORK TIMES*. One could consider this as simply another

sensation, the leak of information from the very top, as it has already happened more than once in the United States.

However, I would like to draw your attention to something else: The notorious letter confirmed the fact that an extremely influential group, closely connected with the military-industrial complex, exists in the United States. Precisely this group, which is guided by selfish interests, is doing everything possible to frustrate any talks with the Soviet Union that could lead to the end of the arms race and a radical reduction in strategic weapons.

As has become known from this letter, the U.S. defense secretary recommended that the President turn down any steps in the direction of detente, including a promise to continue observing the provisions of the SALT II treaty. Incidentally, certain official representatives of the administration have agreed with the view that both Weinberger's letter and the fact of its leak should be linked together, and they consider it as an attempt to torpedo the summit meeting.

In our subsequent informational releases, comrades, you will find out how the events in Geneva are developing. I just want to stress again that the Soviet side came to these talks with honest intentions and a businesslike attitude, and it is very important for those who today are responsible for the destiny of the United States, which is inseparably linked with the destiny of the entire world, to heed the demands of millions of people throughout the world, including people in the United States, about the need to achieve peace and security for the current generation and those who are today only starting out in life. These opportunities exist in Geneva, and precisely our country proposes this path.

Effect of Anti-Summit Forces Remains To Be Seen

LD191956 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 19 Nov 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] It has been 6 years since the last Soviet-U.S. summit. You know, comrades, that it is not our fault there was such a long interval. It is not our fault that after the success achieved in the relaxation of international tension in the 1970's, that the world slipped more and more toward confrontation and deterioration in relations.

Taking into account the importance of the present meeting, it was preceded by serious preparations. The Soviet Union has not come to Geneva with empty hands. We have made a number of balanced, constructive proposals on limiting the arms race. In combination with previously submitted initiatives, they constitute a broad program that could be a realistic basis for alleviating the world situation, reducing military arsenals, and reducing the danger of the outbreak of a new war.

Naturally, the U.S. side also prepared for the meeting. It was reported that President Reagan had even been watching Soviet films just to study the Russian character more deeply. Well, it is to be hoped, of course, that this helps him understand the main trait of our character: love of peace and benevolence. It should be realized that the U.S. President is not on his own. Whether he likes it or not, the foreign policy course is formulated collectively, and those who have a direct part in this include, right up to the last moment, those with diametrically opposed viewpoints. Together with those who expect Soviet-U.S. accords, there exist forces actively obstructing that process. A striking confirmation of this was the letter from U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger to Ronald Reagan. It was essentially aimed to disrupt the talks in Switzerland. As you know, it contains a call to the President not to make any concessions or any agreements.

Weinberger is not included in the U.S. delegation at the summit, but his viewpoint reflects the views of the influential and powerful U.S. military-industrial complex. To what degree this will be reflected in the progress of the talks it is hard to say as of yet.

'Serious Approach' Required in Geneva for Accords

LD191753 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Today, 19 November, is the first day of the Soviet-American summit talks in Geneva. The general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, declared on arriving in the Swiss city on Monday that the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States are to discuss at their meeting highly important issues, with the further course of international affairs as a whole to depend on their solutions to a large extent. Above all, there is the issue of what can be done to stop the mounting, unprecedented arms race in the world, to prevent an extention to new spheres, to relieve mankind of the threat of nuclear war, to ensure peace and further fruitful cooperation between nations. The people of the USSR and the United States, as well as of other countries, expect positive results from the Geneva meeting, said Mikhail Gorbachev. I can make the assurance that for our part we will seek exactly such an outcome of this important meeting.

Talking on Monday to the workers of the USSR legation and the Soviet staff of international organizations in Geneva, Mikhail Gorbachev noted it is impossible to build foreign policy by proceeding only from narrowly egotistic national interests. Many things are interconnected in the world. These are the problems of war and peace as well as economic and ecological problems. Making its plans, the USSR proceeds from the interests of its people as well as from those of the world community. We have no double policy, said the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee. We have an open, honest approach. It may be any kind of weather in Geneva but we have to change the world's weather for the better in the interests of all nations.

As our special correspondent, Nikolay Shishlin, reports, Mikhail Gorbachev's statement, which concerns a serious and responsible Soviet approach to the most important problems of our times, has been welcomed with a lively interest in Geneva. Many analysts note here that the USSR displays this approach above all with its actions. This fully applies to the key issue of our day and age — military relaxation. The Soviet Union faors a total ban on strike space weapons and a drastic reduction by 50 percent of the appropriate nuclear armaments of the USSR and the United

States that can reach each other's territory. It is generally known that the USSR proposes concluding a separate agreement on medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe. Judging by the response, such an approach meets the wishes of the West Europeans because it takes into account the interest of their security in a most direct way.

There's a common idea of commentaries that actually the Soviet proposals have created an opportunity for a real breakthrough towards military relaxation through attaining sensible accords along the principles of equality and equal security of both sides. Our special correspondent Nikolay Shishlin adds that there have been many commentaries on the American position on the eve of the meeting. Most observers believe that no noticeable constructive ideas can be traced in the United States' approach. In his view, there has been great alarm over the case with the letter from the United States Defense Secretary Weinberger, which was leaked into the American press. That case is not considered as a chance occurrence. It reflects, as journalists feel, the complex political in-fighting around the Geneva meeting in the quarters of the United States Administration. That is a sign that the talks will not be easy, concludes Nikolay Shishlin.

The public of every country is following with close attention the Soviet-American summit. It links with the summit its hopes and expectations. Such a conclusion can be made from the massive worldwide response and from statements by political leaders of various organizations.

Soviet Papers' Coverage of Geneva Talks Reported

LD201011 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0840 GMT 20 Nov

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov (TASS) — "Geneva is at present indeed at the apex of world politics. It is there that the gaze and thoughts of mankind are directed," *PRAVDA* special correspondents write from Geneva in the paper today.

"Everyone realizes that one Soviet-U.S. handshake, for all its significance, means little. Great efforts are required, especially as regards the approach to the cardinal problem of modern times — halting the arms race on earth and preventing it in space, and ensuring peace and fruitful cooperation among peoples."

In a conversation with *PRAVDA* correspondents, a veteran of the meeting on the Elbe, Dr Robinson, said: "It would be good if the USSR and United States were to proclaim here in Geneva: The arms race is ended, for it can have no victors...the spirit of the Elbe should be revived here at Geneva where our countries' representatives met with a peaceful handshake." A good wish, *PRAVDA notes. It is joined today by all mankind. But for it to* be embodied in life requires a mutual constructive approach at Geneva.

We have become accustomed to the words "reply," and "great response." But it is one thing to read about this, and another to meet living people and hear their opinion of the policies of our state, writes a Geneva correspondent for *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA*. These opinions are all the more valuable as all these people represent different social and political strata in Western countries. Here is the opinion of U.S. scientist G. Wald, who took part in a conversation with Mikhail Gorbachev in the Kremlin:

"Thinking about the problems of war and peace, I always think about what we can say to our future, to our children. In the modern world, filled with weapons, we scientists cannot guarantee them life. This is why I am among those 70 Nobel Prize laureates who put their signatures to an appeal to stop the arms race. The latest USSR proposals are directed at reducing the threat of nuclear war. But the U.S. ones are not."

"We welcome the unilateral initiatives of the Soviet Union, and above all its decision to introduce a moratorium on tests of nuclear weapons until January 1986," the famous U.S. Negro figure J. Jackson declared at a press conference in Geneva.

"It is no secret," *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA* continues, "that in the United States there are quite a few people who candidly dream of making money out of the 'star wars' program. It is also known that there are others, who by means of a military sortie into space wish to obtain that cherished advantage over the country of the soviets which its enemies were dreaming of back in the times of entente. Look, both groups are saying, how ideally simple, how technically perfect, and finally how morally noble is the President's "Strategic Defense Initiative." A satellite here, another laser there, and the whole lot together provides a perfect "antimissile shield." But something prevents people from obediently agreeing with this set piece concept. This "something" is good sense, the conviction that there is nothing more important than peace and the well-being of a family's loved ones.